

THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
— OF —
LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

THE SURVEYOR,

FOR THE

Year ended December 31st, 1913,


And Summary of the Work of the Inspector
of Nuisances and the Health Missioner.



Stourbridge :—

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THE
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 OF
 LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.

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LYE AND WOLLESCOTE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
From January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Lye and Wollescote
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have pleasure in presenting to you my 17th Annual Report.

A very important move on the part of the Council should be placed upon record, namely, the purchase of one of the most beautiful sites imaginable for a Recreation Ground. For some time it has been evident that land for the above purpose was becoming scarce, and I ventured to make a remark to that effect in last year's Report.

Few people outside the district are aware how pleasantly situated is the valley, part of which has been secured for this Recreation Ground, and that it lends itself to wonderful possibilities is evident at first sight. Such a situation is calculated to be beneficial to the Public Health; the air is fresh, the fields verdant and the spot easy of access.

The convenience of the New Municipal Offices, provided in last year, is, I believe, much appreciated by the public.

Population.

The population of Lye and Wollescote, estimated to the middle of the year, 1913, was 11,825.

Births.

The number of Births taking place in Lye and Wollescote during the year was 335. Two Births took place outside the district which have to be added, thus making a total of 337.

Of the 337 children born, 159 were males, and 178 were females.

The Birth Rate was 28·5 per 1000, which figure was a little higher than the average Birth Rate for the five years previous.

The Birth Rate of England and Wales, as shown by the Registrar-General's Return, was 23·9 per 1000.

The above figures show that Lye and Wollescote District is well above the rate for England and Wales.

Deaths.

The number of persons who died *within* the district was 149.

The number of persons belonging to the district, but who died *outside* the district, was 17.

The total of 166 was made up by adding together the deaths of 79 males and 87 females.

The Net Death Rate produced by the addition of those who died *in the district*, to those who died *outside* was 14·0 per 1000.

This Death Rate, though slightly higher than last year, is below the average for the five previous years, though it is only fair to take into account the fact that the same accurate information as to deaths outside the district was not available prior to 1911.

The Death Rate of persons dying within the district was 12·6 per 1000.

The Death Rate of this district was a little above the Death Rate of England and Wales ; the difference was only ·3 per 1000, however.

The Death Rate of England and Wales was ·4 per 1000 higher during 1913 than 1912.

Infantile Mortality and Diarrhoea.

We had a heavy Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis during the autumn, and this increased, not only the General, but also the Infantile Death Rate.

There were 45 deaths of children under one year of age. The Death Rate per 1000 children born was 133.

The Rate for England and Wales was 109 per 1000 births.

The average number of deaths, in this district, during the five years prior to 1913 of children under one year was 38.

The principal causes of death amongst children under one year of age were as follows :—

Convulsions	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	7
Diarrhœal Diseases	...	...	14
Premature Births	...	...	5

It is interesting to note that the Premature Births have dropped to just half during this year. How much this is accounted for by the benefits conferred by the Insurance Act it is, of course, difficult to say, but that there may be some connection I think is very possible.

I made very careful enquiries as to the cases of Diarrhœa, in most cases making personal visits to the homes, to find if there might be any common cause for the outbreak of this disease, which must have been more extensive than was apparent, judging from the number of actual deaths.

I made a record of each case under special headings as follows :—Age, Food, Rooms, Family, Flies, Ashpit, Privy or W.C., and General Sanitation.

In looking through my notes the following points are of interest :—

Thirteen deaths occurred from September 1st to November 3rd, that is, in a little over two months. All but one were during September and October.

The outbreak was quite sudden.

Six cases were fed upon the breast or breast and bottle. Some had nothing but the breast all along, or had the breast only until they became ill.

In one or two cases older children in the house had had Diarrhœa prior to the baby being ill.

At least eight houses were said to be infested by flies.

The most common defect from the point of sanitation was the privy midden. Many babies never had any fresh cow's milk, the breast or breast plus condensed milk being given in some cases ; so that the milk supply was not at fault.

It is noteworthy that houses having privy middens were badly infested by flies.

I think that if any knowledge can be gleaned from the time and trouble I took to find out the cause and remedy for this fatal disease, it is that there is some connection between the open ashpit or privy midden and diarrhœa.

I would strongly urge upon you gentlemen, to proceed as speedily as possible with the conversion of the remaining privy middens into W.C.'s, and to encourage the use of Sanitary Bins instead of ashpits.

A great number of Ashbins are coming into use, I am aware, but since every summer tells its tale of Infants' Deaths, the sooner the refuse heaps are done away with, and the quick removal of household refuse which takes place by the use of ashbins, the better.

Special Hand Bills were issued, as you instructed, setting forth some of the causes of diarrhœa, and exhorting the public to personal and household cleanliness.

Inquests.

The following causes of death were found at Inquests held upon persons "in" or "from" this district:—

- 1 Natural Causes—Debility due to being prematurely born.
- 1 Accidental Death—Injuries caused by being crushed between two railway trucks.
- 1 Hanging—Suicide whilst of unsound mind.
- 1 Hanging—Suicide whilst of unsound mind.
- 1 Accidental Death—Injuries due to being run over by a train.
- 1 Accidental Death—Fracture of skull caused by an explosion in a clay mine.
- 1 Coal-gas Poisoning.
- 1 Coal-gas Poisoning.
- 1 Found Drowned.
- 1 Bronchial Pneumonia.

The total of 10 Inquests was the same number as in the previous year.

Towns Planning and New Houses.

No scheme for reconstruction has been undertaken in the way of Town Planning at present.

Many old houses have been closed, and the need for new houses is becoming acute.

It is almost impossible for people who have to leave their present domiciles to find houses at all, especially at a low rental.

The Council decided to allow a period to elapse for private enterprise to display itself, but the most needed class of houses is not being built in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the district; and the more the house-to-house inspection proceeds, the more, in my opinion, does this become noticeable.

TUBERCULOSIS—Summary of

No.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.		Condition of Home.
1	M	23	Goods Guard	No previous case in family..	In very bad condition ..
2	F	26	Companion	Brother died from Hip Joint disease ..	House in bad condition ..
3	M	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Schoolchild	No previous case in family..	House damp ..
4	F	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	"	Other relatives had disease..	House in bad condition ..
5	M	12	"	No previous case in family..	House requires lime washing ..
6	F	10	"	" " "	House in good condition ..
7	F	12	"	" " "	House required limewashing ..
8	F	5	"	Other relatives had disease..	" " "
9	M	23	Clerk	" " "	" " "
10	M	38	French Polisher	No previous case in family but mother asthmatical..	" " "
11	M	29	Hawker	No previous case in family..	" " "
12	M	42	Chain Maker	Daughter died with consumption ..	House in bad condition ..
13	M	12	Schoolchild	No previous case in family..	House in good condition ..
14	M	5	"	" " "	House in bad condition ..
15	F	11	"	Mother's sister died from consumption ..	House in good condition ..
16	F	10	"	Other relatives had disease	" " "
17	M	5	"	No previous case in family..	House in bad condition ..
18	M	3	"	" " "	House in good condition ..
19	F	12	"	" " "	" " "
20	F	13	"	" " "	House wants limewashing ..
21	M	13	"	Father died in asylum, mother died from enteric fever ..	House in good condition ..
22	F	3	"	No previous case in family..	House dirty ..
23	M	5	"	" " "	House dirty ..
24	F	6	"	Father said to be consumptive	House in good condition ..
25	F	3	"	No previous case in family..	" " "
26	M	35	In the Army	" " "	" " "
27	F	5	Schoolchild	Father's brother had disease, father himself ill with an illness which became consumption ..	" " "
28	M	12	"	Mother threatened with disease ..	House wants limewashing ..
29	M	11	"	No history of the disease in family ..	" " "
30	M	8	"	Mother at the age of 16 was thought to be going consumptive, now apparently quite well ..	House in good condition ..

Cases and Notes on same.

Medical treatment	Appliances Supplied.	Remarks.
No medical attendant Has medical attendant		Gone to another town
" " "	Cards, Handkerchiefs and Flask supplied ..	
No medical attendant	Card supplied ..	
" " "	" " ..	
" " "	" " ..	Returned to School
" " "	" " ..	
" " "	" " ..	
Has medical attendant	" " ..	
" " "	Flask, Handkerchiefs, &c., supplied ..	
" " "	" " " "	Died, (Jan. 28th, 1914.)
" " "	" " " "	Died. Form supplied for applica- tion for Sanatorium benefit but he died in a little over three weeks after notification received
" " "		
" " "		Returned to School
" " "		
No medical attendant		Gone from the district
" " "	Card, &c., supplied ..	
" " "	" " " "	
" " "	" " " "	
" " "	" " " "	Certificate marked "excluded three months."
" " "	" " " "	Returned to school
" " "	" " " "	
Has medical attendant	" " " "	
No medical attendant	" " " "	Mother did not know child ill until note from school
Has medical attendant	" " " "	Objected to go to Sanatorium. Invalided home from barracks. Died
No medical attendant	" " " "	
Has medical attendant	" " " "	
No medical attendant	" " " "	Returned to school
Has medical attendant	" " " "	Returned to school, appeared to have quite recovered

TUBERCULOSIS—Summary of

No.	Sex.	Age	Occupation.		Condition of Home.
31	M	12	Schoolchild	Father had cough, 10 children buried several said to have had consumption ..	
32	M	15	Hollowware Worker	No previous case in family..	House in good condition ..
33	M	12		" " "	
34	M	5	Schoolchild	" " "	
35	M	43	Coal Miner	Brother had consumption ..	House in fair condition ..
36	M	22		No official enquiry desired ..	
37	M	42	Galvanizer	Mother said to have had cough ..	House in fair condition, and in a very sunny & airy position
38	M	10 wks.		Mother had pneumonia which may have been tubercular in origin, just before birth of child ..	House in good condition ..
39	M	39	Blacksmith	Mother died with miscarriage father died with asthma	
40	M	5	Schoolchild	No history of consumption in family ..	
41	F	3	"	" " "	House in filthy condition ..
42	F	4	"	Mother had suppurating gland in neck, before child was born ..	House in fair condition ..
43	M	3	"	No history of consumption in family ..	House in filthy condition ..
44	M	13	"	Father's sister died from consumption ..	
45	M	6	"	Mother's brother had consumption, also two of his children ..	
46	F	6	"	No history of consumption in family ..	House in good condition ..
47	M	5½	"	Brother had consumption, and one child said to have have died from tuberculosis whilst teething ..	House in fair condition ..
48	F	5	"	Grandmother's brother had consumption ..	" " "
49	M	12	"	No previous case in family..	House in bad condition ..
50	M	16	Tailor's Apprentice	" " "	House very dirty ..
51	M	28		Official enquiry not desired..	
52	M	49	Engine Driver	No previous case in family..	House in bad condition ..

Cases and Notes on same.

Medical treatment.	Appliances supplied.	Remarks.
No medical attendant		Certificate marked "Fit for school"
Has medical attendant	Card, &c., supplied	
" " "		
No medical attendant		Went to Sanatorium Aug. 10th; discharged Nov. 24th, 1913; died December 24th, 1913
Has medical attendant	Admitted to Haley Green, Aug 23rd; discharged from Haley Green, Sept. 20th	
" " "	Applied for form for Sanatorium benefit, went to Malvern however, instead ..	Died.
" " "		Died.
No medical attendant		Went to Sanatorium in October; discharged November 1st; died November 28th.
" " "		
Queen's Hospital		
Has medical attendant		Reported to be quite well; getting load of coal in when I called Disease said to have followed whooping cough which child had two months ago.
" " "	Card. &c., supplied ..	Cough said to have followed measles, about twelve months ago.
No medical attendant		Child returned to school February 1914.
" " "		Certificate marked "Fit for School"
" " "		
Has medical attendant		Not insured. Died Jan. 1st. 1914. Went to Knightwick Sanatorium, discharged in about five weeks
" " "		Went into Knightwick Sanatorium discharged in about 2 months

It will be observed that about two-thirds of the cases notified were school children. Dr. Francis informs me that only two cases of Tuberculosis from Lye and Wollescote have been treated with Tuberculin at the Dispensary. One was an insured person and the other uninsured.

Scarlet Fever.

Nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 2 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

In the previous year 10 cases were notified, and 7 removed to Hospital.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were mostly scattered about the district, and cropped up throughout the year.

There was no death from this disease.

The Scarlet Fever Rate for the County of Worcester was 3·29; for Lye and Wollescote the rate was 0·76.

Enteric Fever.

There has been no case of this disease during the year.

Erysipelas.

The number of notifications of Erysipelas was 10, which is the same number as in 1912.

The surroundings of each case are investigated by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria continues to give considerable trouble, especially amongst school children.

Twenty-five cases of this disease were notified, 23 of the children being under 15 years of age.

Five of the cases went to the Isolation Hospital.

During 1912 ten cases were notified, and six went to Hospital.

The cases of Diphtheria were mostly very mild or only "carriers," that is, not ill constitutionally, but having the germ of the disease in the nose or throat.

It is noteworthy that these children are capable of infecting others, who may develop the disease in a severe form. Hence they are isolated, and the same precautions taken, as in bad cases.

There is no doubt that the frequency with which batches of throat swabs are taken at the Schools has had a good effect in preventing the spread of the disease in a bad form, for upon visiting Schools in connection with a notified case, I have often found children, who were apparently well, with the disease germs in the throat, and if these have not been the actual originators of the disease, they certainly were likely to infect others if they had not been discovered.

Amongst one batch of swabs taken from a School 6 cases were reported by the County Analyst.

One schoolmistress, whose children had had Diphtheria, was found to have the germ in her throat.

All cases, even though carriers only, are not allowed to return to school until they produce a medical certificate stating that they are fit.

Disinfection is carried out after each case, and every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

There is no common cause for the disease. I believe that the disease is got by direct infection, the carriers being responsible for most of the mischief, for there are probably many which are not discovered even now. The radical way of dealing with Diphtheria would be to swab **every** schoolchild, but the work is too stupendous, and would not be quite effective unless it could all be done at one time. As already intimated, very exhaustive enquiries are made into every case, and in my opinion neither defective sanitation nor milk supply are to blame for the cases we have had, but there is little doubt that insanitary surroundings where they do exist predispose the individual to an attack by lowering the vitality.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, supplied by the Urban Council, is handed to Medical Practitioners whenever requested.

Whenever Hofmann's Bacilli are found upon a swab the child is excluded from school until certified free. I think this is the only safe course. Clinical evidence seems to point to Hofmann's Bacillus being a stage in the development of the true Diphtheria Bacillus.

Schools Closed.

Stambermill Infants', on account of Diphtheria, January 27th to March 10th.

Wollescote Infants', on account of Measles, December 17th, 1913, to January 7th, 1914.

Lye (C.E.) Infants', on account of Measles, December 17th, 1913, to January 7th, 1914.

Whooping Cough.

In February there were some cases of Whooping Cough. I think they were isolated better than has been the case in the past.

A note in my journal points to the fact that in March there were 25 cases of this disease at one school, but that closure was not necessary if exclusion were carried out.

Measles.

This disease became prevalent during the later months of the year, and several schools had to be closed at the end of 1913 and beginning of 1914, in order to prevent the spread of the disease amongst young children.

Influenza.

A widespread epidemic of this disease began about October.

Factory and Workshops Act.

The chief defects under this Act appear to be the need for limewashing. I found one Workshop where the lighting was bad, and called the Inspector's attention to the matter. Defective lighting means lowered stamina in the workers, and renders them more liable to diseases. In this case the occupiers seemed willing to have the necessary improvements made.

Workshops and Factories—Provision against Fire in.

Last year I pointed to the fact that no special provision had been made for means of escape in case of fire as required under the Factory and Workshops Act.

The Council took the matter in hand, and the Surveyor has been instructed to visit all places coming under the Act, and to prepare plans, etc., where necessary, in order to have the work carried out.

It appears that there are 183 Workshops upon the Register and 33 Factories.

Slaughter Houses.

The Slaughter Houses have still a common defect, namely, that they are not limewashed often enough to keep them reasonably clean. One or two have lairs which are not drained. I observed one slaughter house which had a very bad floor and one where the floor of lair was in such a state as to make it impossible to keep it clean. I should recommend that the Inspector be instructed to visit and inspect, and if not remedied to report to the Council.

Inspection of Meat.

In May I received a report that a cow had been slaughtered by a local butcher at a farm in the district.

I went to inspect, and found that on the left side the pleura had been "stripped," and the intestines were missing.

The beast had been killed, I was told, because of internal pain.

The parts did not show any evidence of Tubercle, upon superficial inspection, but the "stripping" made the case look so very suspicious that I called in a Veterinary Surgeon, whom I met at the farm.

He agreed that there was some cause for suspicion, and that it would be better to dissect out the glands before giving an opinion as to whether the meat was fit for food. He also said he wished to see if the meat would "set," which it had not then done. A deep colour which the meat had he attributed to the cow having been down in the cowshed.

On the following day I again met the vet.

We found the meat well "set." The Veterinary Surgeon had dissected out glands connected with the thorax, and they were healthy. We examined the glands and portions of the cow, but found no evidence of disease.

The conclusions at which we arrived were that the cow had been slaughtered.

That it had been "stripped" perhaps because of some staining of the pleura.

As there was nothing further, we informed the farmer that he might do as he pleased with the meat.

In connection with the inspection of meat I think that it would be conducive to a good meat supply if the Inspector of Nuisances held a Meat Inspector's Certificate.

In my opinion, slaughter-houses require to be frequently visited by someone who holds a qualification for the work at the times of slaughtering.

In order that the Inspector might carry out such work and obtain such qualification, I think he should be allowed time to qualify, and in that case it would be necessary to have someone to do his clerical work, thus freeing him from some office duties and giving him more time for outside work.

If this is not done, I fear that the house-to-house inspection of the district will be some years before it is completed; even at the present rate I calculate that it will take about five years to go through the district.

Milk Supply.

I think that this would be improved if the suggestions I make under Cowsheds and Dairies were carried out.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

The number of Cowsheds on the register is 23.

The number of Dairies on the register is 12.

The number of Purveyors on the register is 6.

The Inspector of Nuisances informs me that these are upon the whole well kept, but it appears that overalls are not in use at milking time, and my own observations lead me to think that there is very little cow grooming done.

It is very difficult to imagine a really clean milk supply where the cows themselves are not clean, and I think this requires to be altered. A notice to all cowkeepers that the Council insist upon grooming of cows would probably have the desired effect.

Pig Keeping.

I am informed that this custom, which was very common in the district some years ago, is decreasing. In most cases those kept are at a good distance from houses.

Removal of House Refuse.

I think that the removal of house refuse and the cleansing of privies and ashpits is upon the whole better carried out.

Ashbins are becoming more common, and though there are still a number of privy middens they are getting less as the house to house inspection proceeds. There are now 650 portable receptacles in use. This is 120 more than last year.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the district is good, there are very few wells, and there has been no reason to believe them to be contaminated.

Since, however, this takes place unexpectedly sometimes, it will be wise to have samples submitted for analysis from time to time.

I have spoken of our water supply as good. I think that I should add that the water is extremely hard, and for drinking purposes it is better boiled to remove some of the hardness—though boiling does not remove all.

The number of cases of Goitre or “fully” neck that I have met with has rather impressed me, and one cannot help wondering whether they are connected with the hardness of our drinking water.

Drains.

Most of the district is well drained. Some houses upon the outskirts which were not connected with the deep drainage have been dealt with, the Council having arranged that they shall be connected to a new sewer which is being laid. There will still remain a few which are not connected.

Pollution of River Stour.

Nothing has been reported under this heading.

Food for Analysis.

No samples have been taken.

Bakehouses.

These are well kept upon the whole, but one or two may require limewashing. We have no bakehouses of the underground type.

Hospital Accommodation.

This is in my opinion quite sufficient. A block has been built in connection with the Isolation Hospital for the accommodation of Tuberculosis cases.

Burial of the Dead.

I am often appealed to by relatives of deceased persons who wish to keep the body more than five days, but have always been able to convince them that such action was likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inmates of the home, and no further action has been necessary on my part.

Schools.

STAMBERMILL SCHOOL—

Eaves gutters are still required to the W.C.'s. The floor boards require repairing to prevent dust and enable proper cleaning to be done.

CEMETERY ROAD SCHOOL—

This School has been painted and colour-washed throughout. Playground has dangerous ruts in it and requires repairing.

WOLLESCOTE BOYS—

Colour-washing badly needed.

More cross ventilation would be an improvement.

WOLLESCOTE GIRLS—

Colour-washing required.

Some old desks in use without back rests.

WOLLESCOTE INFANTS—

Floor in Central Hall still very bad.

Hoppers at top of windows require side pieces to prevent draught.

Schools require colour-washing.

I understand the Education Authorities have given instructions for these improvements to be carried out.

ORCHARD LANE BOYS—

Playground has concrete broken in places and is dangerous.

ORCHARD LANE INFANTS—

Playground has been mended and is in good condition.

Two rooms have blocks which require grouting.

ORCHARD LANE GIRLS—

Bad block floor in one of the classrooms.

Hat pegs still require attention, although they have been repaired since last report.

Orchard Lane Schools were thoroughly colour-washed and painted in September, 1913.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS: BOYS, GIRLS AND INFANTS—

I was informed that nothing had been done in connection with these Schools, to remedy the defects mentioned in my report last year.

I am told, however, that very extensive alterations are under consideration.

In conclusion, my thanks are again due to the Heads of Schools for assisting me in the performance of my work, whenever I have had to pay an official visit to the Schools, and I should like to say how much I have appreciated the consideration shown to me when called to attend the meetings, by both the Chairman, and Members of the Council during an unusually busy year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CHRISTOPHER DARBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

LYE AND WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number *	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District. †	of Resi- dents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number †	Rate.					Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number *	Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	11627	370	...	31.8	148	12.7	...	21	35	94	169	14.5
1909	11721	331	...	28.2	197	16.8	...	25	43	129	222	18.9
1910	11815	303	...	25.6	129	10.9	...	9	29	95	138	11.6
1911	11684	336	336	25.6	181	15.4	...	28	50	148	209	17.8
1912	11796	327	328	27.8	142	12.0	...	22	37	112	164	13.8
1913	11825	335	337	28.5	149	12.6	...	17	45	133	166	14.0

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 784.

Total population at all ages 11684 } At Census of
 Number of inhabited houses 2497 } 1911.
 Average number of persons per house 4.6 }

TABLE II.

Local Government Board. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.
 LYE AND WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in whole District.							Total cases remov'd to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At ages—Years.					65 and up-wards.	
		Under I.	I to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.			45 to 65.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	25	11	11	1	2	..	..	5
Erysipelas	10	1	1	1	1	3	3	..
Scarlet Fever	9	3	3	2	1	..	..	2
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	51	6	29	2	12	1	1	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	97	1	21	45	7	16	4	3
								10

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Hayley Green, outside this district. The Hospital is a joint one for Halesowen, Lye and Wollescote, and Stourbridge. The Sanatoria for Lye and Wollescote are at Knightwick, and a Special Block at Hayley Green set apart for Tuberculosis.

TABLE III.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

LYE AND WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District. (a)									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- residents" in Institutions in the District. (b)
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.	
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
All Causes	<div> Certified (c) Uncertified </div>	162 4	44 1	13 ..	4 1	6 ..	8 ..	11 ..	35 2	41 ..	
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Meningitis . (Note d)	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	
Bronchitis ..	..	17	7	2	1	..	..	..	5	2	
Pneumonia, all forms ..	..	10	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis (e)	..	20	14	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent deaths, excluding Suicide ..	..	10	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	
Suicide ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Other Defined Diseases ..	..	57	4	3	..	4	..	4	17	25	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Convulsions ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		166	45	13	5	6	8	11	37	41	Nil.

Sub-Entries included in above figures.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..

Poliomyelitis ..

None to record.

,, ,,

TABLE IV.

LYE AND WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	..	..	7	1	1	1	10	9	15	7	3	44
	Uncertified	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	6
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	7
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	7
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Other Causes..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total				8	1	1	1	11	9	15	7	3	45

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 330.
illegitimate 7.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 42.
illegitimate do. 3.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1/-.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility, and Malformation including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.

- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, *see* notes attached to Table III.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

H. CHRISTOPHER DARBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1914.

URBAN DISTRICT OF LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer for the Year 1913,
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop
Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Prose- cutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .	40	..	N
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .	275	13	N
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	21	2	N
Total	336	15	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No. of Defects. Found	Re- me- died.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecu- tions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	7	5		N
Want of Ventilation	4	3		..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..		..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..		..
Other Nuisances .. .. .	..	..		..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient .. .. .	..	..		..
{ Unsuitable or defective	3	3		N
{ Not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..		..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	N	..		..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..		..
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	2	2		
Total	16	13		

3.—HOMEWORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			
	Lists.	Out- workers.		Lists.	Out- workers.		
		Con- tractors	Work- men.		Con- tractors	Work- men.	
Wearing Apparel—making, &c.	5	13	..	4
Cables and Chains	1	1	..	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year						Number
Workshops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	183
Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	21
Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	33
TOTAL ..						237

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.				Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s 133)				.. Nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)				{
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..					14
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..				.. 14
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—				
Certificates granted during the year ..				.. Nil.
In use at the end of the year ..				.. Nil.

H. CHRISTOPHER DARBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1914.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

FOR

LYE & WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1913.

Infectious Disease.

No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease	...	...	52
Lots of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected or destroyed	...	...	N
Compensation paid for destruction	...	...	N
Cases of illegal exposure reported (P.H. Act 1875, Sec. 26)	...	...	N

Houses (Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909).

No. of houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	311
No. represented as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of Closing Orders that became operative	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of Defects remedied without Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	1114
No. of Defects remedied after Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	67
No. of Closing Orders determined	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Orders to execute works under Section 15	...	...	...	...	...	60
No. of Orders to execute work under Section 15 complied with	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of yards paved or repaved	...	...	...	...	...	85
No. of cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	11

Moveable Dwellings, Caravans, &c.

No. observed	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. dealt with, as insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	N

House-drains.

No. laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	20
No. trapped, ventilated and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of obstructed drains dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	284
No. of house-drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	...	135
No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of dumb wells rectified	...	...	...	...	...	2

Water Closets.

No. of additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	15
No. repaired, ventilated and supplied with water	...	...	...	...	10

Privies and Ashpits.

No. of additional privies and ashpits provided	...	...	...	...	N
No. of pail closets and privies converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	153
No. converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	N
No. repaired	...	...	...	...	N

Scavenging.

No. of houses from which refuse was removed	...	...	...	2671
No. of privies and ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	3684
No. of portable receptacles cleansed	...	...	...	650 weekly
No. of loads of ashes and excrement removed	...	...	...	4828

Smoke Nuisances.

No. under observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Offensive Trades (Sec. 112 P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 51 P.H.A.A.A. 1907).

No. under observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. improperly conducted	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. newly established, with consent of Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Water Supply.

No. of wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of wells closed as polluted	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of disused wells abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of houses supplied from waterworks during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of houses with contaminated or deficit water supplied dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of houses erected or rebuilt, for which water certificates were given	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Slaughter Houses.

No. registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
At what intervals is each inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 months
Cases of slaughtering on unlicensed premises reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
Are Byelaws in force thoroughly carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Factories and Workshops.

No. under inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
No. certified for limewashing by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. employing "young persons," etc., reported to Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
At what intervals is each inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 months
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

Shop Hours' Act.

No. of shops under supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of contraventions of Act dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Purveyors of Milk.

No. of	6
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Dairies.

No. registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
At what intervals is each inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 months
No. of infected milk supplies dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
Approximate No. of milking cows in District	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Cowsheds.

No. registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
No. of infected milk supplies reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
At what intervals is each inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 months

Canal Boats.

No. of boats on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of boats registered during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of certificates renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of boats inspected (for registration or otherwise)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of contraventions of Acts and Regulations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Lodging Houses.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. regularly inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
At what intervals is each inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Food.

No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Food and Drugs' Act.

No. of samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of samples certified genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of samples certified adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance.

No. of cases of removal on notice	3
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Accumulation of Offensive Refuse.

No. of removals	3
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Legal Proceedings.

No. of convictions obtained with regard to insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
No. of convictions obtained with regard to unsound food...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N

Clerical Work.

No. of preliminary notices served...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
No. of Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
No. of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
No. of Statutory notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83

There is undoubtedly a great scarcity of Working-men's Houses in the District, and which is making my work more difficult to deal with.

HENRY POOLE,

Sanitary Inspector.

March 18th, 1914.

LYE & WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT.

REPORT OF HEALTH MISSIONER

For Year ending December 31st, 1913.

323 Notifications of Births were sent to me.

Of these 156 were male infants and
167 were female infants.

323

275 were breast-fed infants.
28 were artificially-fed infants.
8 were not fed.
12 were not visited.

323

There have been 46 deaths in Lye and Wollescote from the undermentioned causes :—

13 Zymotic disease.
11 Respiratory disease.
3 Developmental disease
8 Convulsive disease.
1 Tubercular disease.
6 Premature Births.
4 Other Causes.

46

Visits Paid.

I have paid 1,285 visits and revisits to old and new cases, not counting the special ones for the babies in my "Mothers' Class" who were needing care and advice.

Houses.

264 were clean houses.

47 were unsatisfactory.

12 were not visited, being good houses, shops, etc.

323

There were 17 less births than in 1912.

There were 5 illegitimate children, 6 less than in 1912.

A very small percentage of children are artificially fed, though the mothers will suckle them beyond the necessary period.

Tube Bottles.

Are not much used in Lye, as I take every opportunity to denounce them, in many cases the mothers at once getting the boat-shaped ones, when the danger of the tube one was explained to them.

There have been 13 deaths from zymotic diseases, 9 of them being undoubtedly traced to the tube bottles being used and not properly looked after. Four of these 9 cases were not born at Lye, and only resided there very shortly before the deaths occurred; these parents had all used the tube bottles from birth.

Two of the zymotic cases were taken ill in the hop country, and in both cases were brought home and died the same day; these had been breast fed previously.

Unfortunately I was ill in bed four weeks when the diarrhœa was so prevalent, and it caused me great anxiety in consequence. I visited every house and made minute enquiries into every detail of these cases afterwards.

Lectures.

I have given 10 Lectures this year. They are much appreciated I am sure.

The Mothers' Class.

I started two years ago is now getting steadily larger in attendance, many of the mothers never having missed an attendance since they began. It is singular that last year (1912) and this year (1913) there have been exactly 74 mothers in the class, but this year, as last, many of them have had to go to work, as trade has been and is very quiet. The mothers take a keen interest in the weighing of their babies, and where sickly or under the normal weight are specially visited and advice carefully given; they all have quite overcome their dislike to "baby" being weighed.

Mrs. A. H. LUCAS.

Health Missioner for Lye and Wollescote.

LYE & WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE, SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR

For the Year ending March 31st, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—

At the end of this my Second year since being appointed your Surveyor I am pleased to be able to report many widenings of Roads, many improvements and purchases made in other directions during the past year which mark good progress in municipal life, and although there is a good deal to be done in this direction, your progressive policy and endeavour to grasp every opportunity for making improvements cannot help but make itself felt in the District. I am also pleased to bear testimony to the increasing general desire of the majority of residents and Property Owners to help the Council to effect improvements which must eventually prove beneficial to all. Dealing in detail with the several departments I beg to report:—

Highways.

LENGTH OF HIGHWAYS.

Since my last annual report the New Road formed from Bromley Street to Hayes Lane has been taken over by you and named Railway Street.

The total length of Highways in your District is practically 12 miles, of this $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles are main roads repairable by the County Council and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Roadways are not repaired by you.

Plans have been deposited for a new Road between Pedmore Road and Chapel Street.

POPE STREET.

During the early part of the coming year I hope to carry out the improvement sanctioned by you of re-channelling and draining Pope Street, Wollescote.

Providence Street needs attention. There is a large amount of traffic over this undedicated road, and the work of Metalling, Kerbing, Channelling, and Paving should be undertaken during the coming year. Orchard Road and the bottom end of Cemetery Road should also be re-curbed and re-metalled.

DIVERSION OF FOOTPATH.

Notice has been received from The Great Western Railway Co. of their intention to divert the footpath near St. Mark's Church, Stambermill. A Deputation attended on the Company's Engineer in London to ask for, among other things, a wider footpath properly fenced and with easier gradients than shewn on the plans deposited. The Company have agreed to comply with most of the requests of the Deputation.

STONE.

The quantity of Stone used in the repairing of the roads during the past year was 168 tons 18 cwts. of Rowley Rag, 40 tons 12 cwts. Blast Furnace Cinders, and 13 tons chippings. The figures for the previous year are 114 tons 17 cwts. of Rowley Rag and 35½ tons of Blast Furnace Cinder. There have also 4,000 setts been used.

STEAM ROLLER.

The Steam Roller has been hired from the Stourbridge Urban District Council 8¾ days, as compared with 4½ days last year.

In all cases where roads are re-metalled I am putting a flatter camber from curb to curb than has hitherto been the practise. Roads with unnecessary camber never wear well because of the traffic concentrating on the centre of the road.

I am also using stone broken to a smaller gauge, this giving fewer interstices and consequently needing less binding material making the crust more compact and giving a more even wearing surface.

The question of what material to use for binding the metal in road-making to give a longer life to the roads, while minimising dust in summer and mud in winter, is a vexed one. Many materials and forms of application are on the market, some of them, though efficacious, are expensive, many are in the experimental stage, and while some are suitable for Residenital districts roads. they are unsuitable for heavy traffic such as the roads in your district get. Although I should very much like to try to introduce some of these systems on your roads, I feel the district cannot yet afford any experiments in this direction, but must "wait and see" which proves most suitable at a reasonable cost. It is a matter I am following with great interest as affecting the residents and rate-payers generally.

Water Used.

The last summer being drier than the previous one necessitated more water being used for Street watering, the quantity being 1,739 loads, as compared with 1,258 loads in 1913.

Curbing and Channelling.

A further extension of the Curbing and Channelling of Hayes Lane has been made.

Horse Hire.

It has been found possible to still further reduce the Expenditure under this heading, the figures during the past year for all purposes being £14 14s. 7d.

The previous year figures for Horse hire were £28 3s. 6d. and for 1912 £123 9s. 3d. Your horse and cart has been able to do $4\frac{3}{4}$ days' carting for the Cemetery.

Horse Corn and Fodder.

The cost for the past year has been £30 5s. 9d., as compared with £27 0s. 11d. the previous year. These figures are arrived at by sharing the expenditure since July last, when the additional horse for Night-soil removal was purchased.

Wages.

The Wages paid for Workmen engaged amounts to £203 12s. 7d., the previous year's total being £200 15s. 7d. This is accounted for by increase of wages during part of the year.

Street Widenings.

The past year has seen several Schemes brought to fruition. The Widening in Chapel Street referred to in my last year's report is now finished. Arrangements have been completed with the Property Owners for widening Pump Street. The old houses there have been pulled down and the erection of new houses to the Improved Street Line commenced.

Land has also been purchased for Widening in Perrins Lane and Belmont Road, and further purchases in the latter road are being effected. The Dock has been widened and land has also been purchased for a widening in Cross Walks Road and for a smaller widening in High Street. Terms have been settled with Mr. Syner for a widening at Upper High Street adjoining the Unitarian Chapel, and I anticipate the property there will be rebuilt during the coming year to the New Building Line.

A tender has been accepted by you for the removal of the wall and fencing in front of the Council Offices in High Street, and this work will be carried out at once.

Application has been made to the L.G.B. for a loan to carry out further Improvements under consideration.

Lighting.

There are 186 gas lamps. No addition or alteration has been made during the past year.

Electric Lighting.

I have received 15 notices from the Midland Electric Corporation for connecting 7 houses and 8 business premises. A new cable has been laid from Dudley Road along Orchard Road, Hill Road, Vicarage Road, Bromley Street, Railway Street, Hayes Lane and Balds Lane, also from Bromley Street up the Main Road to Balds Lane and from Brook Street along a portion of Attwood Street.

Sewers.

The total length of sewers belonging to you is now just over $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The length of 12in. sewer in Pedmore Road has been taken over by the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board in connection with the Sewerage of Wollescote Road.

There have 6 connections to the Sewers been made. Last year's figures were 9.

309 stopped drains have been opened, as compared with 267 last year.

The necessary arrangements for providing Sewers for Wollescote Road have been completed, permission to raise a loan having been granted by the L.G.B. without an enquiry. The Contract for your portion of the scheme was secured by Messrs. John Guest & Son, and good progress is being made with the work.

Building Plans.

Plans have been passed for the erection of :—21 New Houses and Shops ; 16 Alterations to Houses ; 1 Alteration to Shop Premises for a Branch of Messrs. Lloyds Bank. 2 Stables ; 1 New Theatre in High Street ; 12 Extensions of Works and Business Premises.

The previous year's figures were :—

8 New Houses and Shops ; 20 Alterations to Houses.

1 Slaughter House.

2 New Works ; 12 Extensions of Works ; 1 Stable.

2 Printing Shops.

Fire Station.

Plans have been prepared and a Tender accepted for converting and enlarging the old Stables on the Council's Premises fronting High Street to serve the purpose of a Fire Station. In a short time it is hoped the Firemen will be able to use what will prove more commodious and convenient Premises.

Cart Shed.

The purchase of an additional horse and covered cart for removal of night-soil has necessitated an Extension of the Cart Shed being made during the past year.

Public Convenience.

A Public Convenience, lined with white glazed bricks, has been built on the Council's Premises approached from Chapel Street, and accommodates 3 white glazed Urinal Stalls and a W.C. with a penny-in-the-slot admission.

In my last Report I was able to record the purchase of Alton House. The wisdom of this purchase is manifest when it is recalled that the Premises serve for Council Chambers and Offices, Stabling and Dépôt, Erection of Public Urinal, and Fire Station, as well as enabling a much-desired widening to be made in High Street.

Factory Act.

Requests have been made from the Owners of three factories for Certificate of Approval required under the Factory Act of means of escape of workpeople in case of Fire. In all cases it was necessary to ask for some alterations to doors and for some additional outlets to Work Rooms. The necessary work has been done to one of the Manufactories, and a Certificate will in due course be granted.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

Further steps have been taken and consideration given to the various Clauses in this Act to be adopted, and application has been made to the L.G.B. to put these into operation.

Ludgbridge Brook Estate.

The purchase of the Ludgbridge Brook Estate in the open Market at a very reasonable figure will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the District, enabling you, as it does, to increase the Cemetery Area, preserve an open space for recreation purposes, and provide land for the erection of Workmen's Dwellings should that be found necessary. It will also, as that end of Wollescote developes, enable you to widen Perrin's Lane at comparatively little cost. The purchase of this Estate opens up great possibilities for the future.

Town Planning.

There is a large area of Land round Wollescote Road which may eventually be sold for Building purposes, and as that portion of the District is developing as a residential neighbourhood, I hope the new Council will take the necessary steps in the forthcoming year to lay it out under the Town Planning Act. It would undoubtedly be to the benefit of Wollescote if this were done.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH E. FOLKES,

Surveyor.